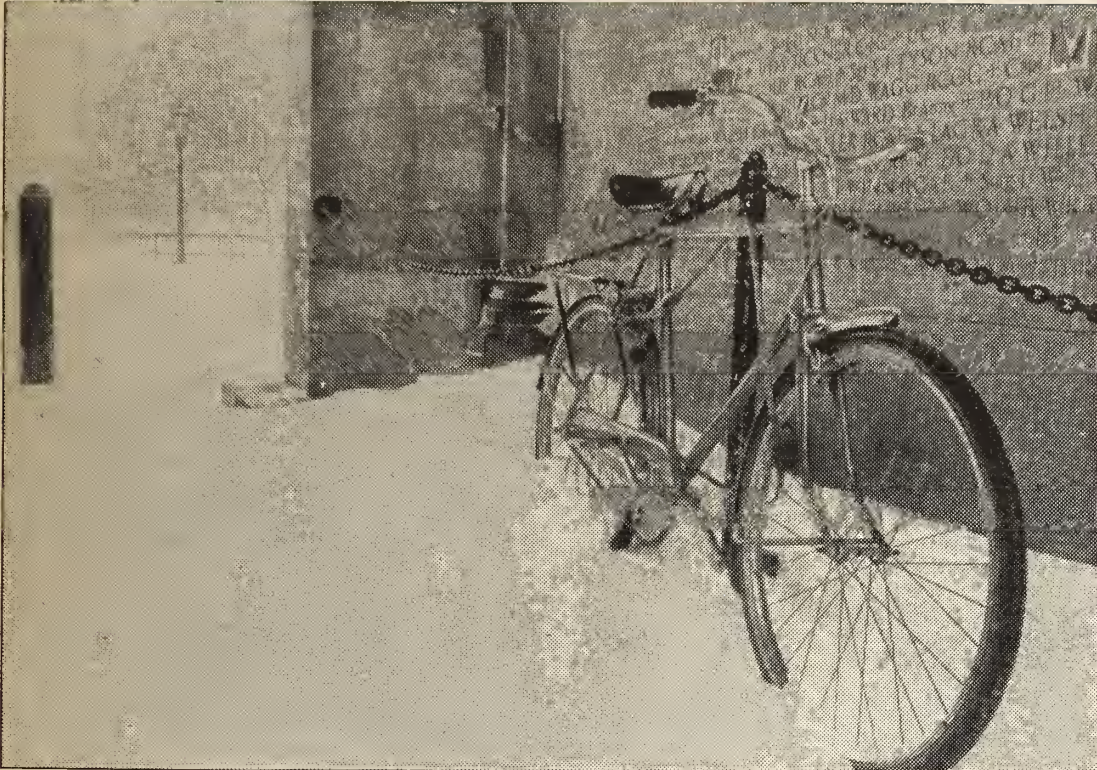


Bulletin

University of Toronto

Friday, January 14, 1977

No. 19 30th Year



Vehicular victim of a snowfall which snarled traffic and tempers this week, an abandoned bicycle at Soldier's Tower awaits the return of its rider who, with the rest of us, could doubtless have been found hurdling drifts.

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

French for all doctoral students?

Dr. Harry Parrott, Minister of Colleges and Universities, in a recent meeting with U of T representatives, reiterated his government's commitment to the differential fee policy for visa students, President John Evans reported to the Academic Affairs Committee meeting, Thursday, Jan. 6.

According to Dr. Parrott, the policy is "soundly based" and gives "a good deal of flexibility to the federal government and the universities to address the problems of the developing countries and to work out exchange problems," Dr. Evans said. The Minister also told the University representatives that he felt "a great deal of time is being spent opposing the policy that could profitably be spent pursuing opportunities that exist."

The financial implications of the University's decision that it will not, for the time being, raise visa students' fees in the manner suggested by MCU — to \$750 per term — will be discussed at the Planning and Resources Committee meeting Jan. 17.

The "Revised Program for Ph.D.

in Library Science" was next on the Academic Affairs agenda.

Professor Tom Langan expressed his surprise at not seeing a language requirement present in the program, and at not seeing French, in particular, as this requirement. He said that since this is a bilingual country, it would seem only logical that the program equip students to render services in both of Canada's official languages.

Dean of the School of Graduate Studies James Ham stated that the FLS was acting in accordance with the regulations of the School by not requiring a second language of its doctoral students. Several members pointed out that as at least one other program of this sort existed, it was quite unfair to penalize a program when it was a policy which was objectionable.

As it was felt that postponing the passage of all acceptable revisions for the sake of one objectionable regulation constituted not only injustice, but blackmail, the Committee turned its attention to finding a more appropriate solution.

Eventually, Principal Arthur

Kruger proposed that the motion before the Committee to approve the revised doctoral program be passed, and that a letter be sent to both the Dean of the Faculty of Library Science and to Dean Ham requesting that FLS and the School of Graduate Studies give consideration to a language requirement and to French in particular, for all doctoral students.

The Committee also gave its approval to a revised policy on copyright and other proprietary rights. The policy was developed in order to define both the rights of persons working at the University and the rights of the University itself as regards products of University-sponsored activities. Under the terms of the policy, copyrights and other proprietary rights in work resulting from University-sponsored activities (other than articles and books) will be normally vested in the University, whereas copyright in articles and books will be normally vested in the author.

The next meeting of the Committee will be Thursday, Jan. 20.

LW

GC and UTFA negotiators establish procedural rules

The following statement was jointly prepared by the Vice-President and Provost, Donald Chant, Chairman of the Governing Council negotiating team, and by Professor Jean Smith, Chairman of the U of T Faculty Association negotiating team.

Formal negotiations between UTFA and the Governing Council began December 21, with additional sessions on December 23, January 5, and January 11. These meetings were devoted largely to procedural items.

In order to facilitate a frank and open discussion, it was agreed that attendance at the negotiating sessions would be limited to the five team members on each side. These are, for the Governing Council: Vice-President and Provost Donald Chant, Vice-President Frank Iacobucci, Vice-Provost Milton Israel, Principal Arthur Kruger and Ralph Barford; for UTFA: Professors Jean Smith (Political Economy), Mary Eberts (Law), Charles Hanly (Philosophy), K.C. Smith (Electrical Engineering), and Carole Weiss (Reference, Roberts Library). In addition, Professor Alexander Dalzell, Vice-Provost, Trinity, will attend the talks as an observer from the federated colleges.

Among other procedural items, it was agreed the meetings would be held in either Victoria or Trinity College; that they would be two hours in length; that records, but

no formal minutes, would be kept; and that the chairmen of the respective teams would co-ordinate the agendas. Six meeting dates were scheduled for January, with the February dates to be determined later. The UTFA representatives indicated they felt March 8 — four months after the referendum — should be sufficient to reach substantive agreement at the bargaining table, recognizing that formal ratification of any agreement would require additional time.

Both parties agreed that it was desirable to inform the University community of the status of negotiations, but that this should be done in such a way as not to prejudice the negotiations themselves.

Initial discussions focused on the negotiating guidelines of each party. Governing Council representatives emphasized that their mandate was controlled by the resolution passed by Governing Council on December 16 authorizing negotiations to begin. UTFA representatives noted that their mandate derived from the November 8 referendum which authorized the Salary and Benefits Committee to negotiate on the basis of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement. Both parties observed that the style and tone set by the negotiations could in the long run have more effect on the University than whatever agreement might be reached.

Continued on Page 2

Council election schedule

(See page 3 for the Governing Council election guidelines)

Nominations open	Monday, Jan. 17, 9 a.m.
Nominations close	Friday, Jan. 28, 12 noon
Announcement of irregular nominations	Monday, Feb. 7, 12 noon
Filing of corrected papers	Tuesday, Feb. 8, 5 p.m.
Announcement of candidates	Thursday, Feb. 10, 12 noon
Filing of intention to appeal	Thursday, Feb. 10, 5 p.m.
Appeals completed	Friday, Feb. 11, 5 p.m.

Reading Week Feb. 14—18

Announcement of additional candidates	Monday, Feb. 21, 12 noon
Mailing of ballot papers	Friday, March 4
Close of election	Thurs., March 17, 12 noon
Announcement of results	Thursday, March 24
Deadline for receipt of election expenses	Thursday, March 31
Deadline for recount request	Thursday, April 7

"Ottawa really doesn't have a university policy..."

Dr. George Connell, Vice-President — Research and Planning, who has been named to succeed Dr. D. Carlton Williams as President of the University of Western Ontario, recently discussed with *Bulletin* reporter Jake Koekebakker the effects that financial restraints are having on the University. Here is a portion of that exchange:

We are in a time of belt-tightening, it seems. I wonder whether you feel that this is a temporary condition or whether it's something that is going to stay with us.

I can't look forward to a time when I would expect the government to be appreciably more generous to universities than it is at the present time — in the sense of committing a substantially larger fraction of public revenue to higher education. But I think the particular difficulty we are in now reflects an imbalance of funding on the one hand and expectations on the

other. I think we are still living in a period in which the rapid growth of the Sixties is having a profound effect.

I might just point to two things: the doctrine of accessibility to all qualified students; and the enrolment-driven formula for funding, which puts pressure on the universities to solve budget problems by expanding growth.

I'll add a third, and that is the imbalance in age distribution of faculty. These factors together create serious difficulties for the universities.

Is there any indication Ottawa is taking a greater direct interest in higher education?

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has urged the federal government to develop a universities policy. The AUCC believes that there are areas of university activity that are of critical importance to the nation as a whole — not just the provinces. This would include, of course, research in

many fields. So far, the federal government has not picked up that challenge. It doesn't really have a university policy beyond the fiscal transfer arrangement.

Are there any changes taking place in the funding approach of the Ontario Government?

Under the formula grant system that operated up till 1975/76, the university grant was determined strictly on the basis of students enrolled. If you had, let's say a thousand students enrolled, you would receive 1000 times X dollars for operating expenditures. If, in the next year, you added 10 more students, you had 1010 times X dollars, although X would also be changed to account for inflation. Now, this system worked reasonably well, I think, when most universities in the province were growing very quickly.

But there is a flaw in the system that became apparent

Continued on Page 7

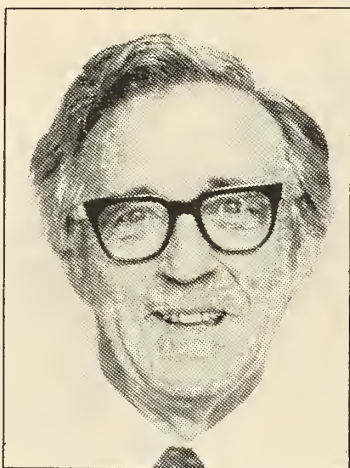
In memoriam: R.G. Casson

Professor Randall G. Casson, chairman of Science Education at the Faculty of Education from 1969 to 1976, died on Dec. 2, of cancer, at the age of 55.

Prof. Casson attended elementary and secondary schools in Stratford, and, after graduating from Stratford Normal School, he taught elementary school in Perth County in a one-room school-house. After service in the Canadian Navy, he went to the University of Western Ontario, graduating in Honours Chemistry and Physics in 1946. At the Ontario College of Education he obtained his High School Specialist's certificate in Science. He taught at Humber College Institute, Toronto for 10 years. During this time he was co-author of a text, *Senior Chemistry for Secondary Schools*, Copp Clark, 1955. In 1957 he was appointed to the staff of the University of Toronto Schools.

In 1959, Prof. Casson was appointed to the faculty of O.C.E., and served through the ranks of assistant professor, associate professor and professor. He was co-author of two high school science texts, *Science 9* (1964) and *Science 10* (1967).

Under his chairmanship, the Science Education Program doubled in size to accommodate the



Professor R.G. Casson

increasing student enrolment. He guided reforms in curriculum for the changing teaching styles of the 60s and for the increased professional responsibilities of teachers in the 70s, and supervised the renovation of the 60-year old science education facilities in 1970.

In over 19 years of service to the University, Professor Casson influenced a large group of teachers through summer as well as winter programs. He will be remembered for his warm, friendly manner, and his genuine dedication to teaching and concern for students.

Macbeth to open Jan. 20

Macbeth, third production in the Drama Centre's season at Hart House Theatre this year, opens on Thursday, Jan. 20 and plays to Saturday, Jan. 29. There will be no performance Sunday, Jan. 23.

The cast includes Rex Southgate as Macbeth, Bie Engelen as Lady Macbeth, Robert Finch as Duncan, Peter Robertson as Macduff, John Gilbert as Banquo and Reed Needles, who also arranged the fight scenes, as Malcolm.

For the children, the University community has been extended to take in young relatives. Banquo's son Fleance, who fled, is played by Lawrence Beckwith, son to Dean John Beckwith of Music. Macduff's pretty chickens are played by Jane Sidnell, daughter to Prof. Michael Sidnell of English, and Ben Stein, nephew to Martin Hunter. Duncan's younger son Donalbain is played by Barnaby Southgate, son to Martha Mann and Rex Southgate.

Life in Macbeth's Scotland is

dimly remembered as a succession of battles, murders most foul, apparitions and madness, all played out to a chorus of witches. There is, of course, more to it than this, discovered when it is seen upon the stage.

Ground rules

Continued from Page 1

Governing Council representatives asked UTFA representatives if they would be prepared to commence simultaneous salary discussions with a different administration committee pursuant to the procedures followed last year. UTFA responded that it would prefer to see new procedures agreed to before salary discussions for next year commenced. UTFA representatives agreed, however, to provide the administration with informal indications of the likely nature of benefit proposals so that necessary preliminary staff work would not be delayed.

Personal property

The University does not assume any responsibility for the personal property owned by any faculty member, employee or student, nor does the University carry any insurance that would cover personal property while on University premises.

Some personal insurance policies provide an extension covering property temporarily away from home. However, it is suggested that you check your insurance policies with your agent or broker to ensure that you have the coverage you wish and are aware of uninsured risks to your personal property.

The University's Insurance Manager is available for consultation at 978-6478.

BRIEFLY

The Four Ruffians, by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari, in an English Translation by Edward Dent, is the Opera Department's first production of the season. It will be performed on Fridays and Saturdays, Jan. 21, 22, 27 and 28 in the MacMillan Theatre of the Edward Johnson Building.

Guest director is Leonard Treash, general director of the Chautauqua Opera Association and former head of the opera and vocal departments at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester. The conductor is Victor Feldbrill and guest designer is Maxine Graham.

This is *opera buffa*, or if you prefer, *opera bouffe*. In either language, the meaning is comedy. This one is based on those favourite gaps — gender and generation. All of which promises laughter on a long winter's night.

China Week '77 will be found at U of T from Jan. 16 to 22. Sponsored by the Chinese Students' Association, the week will include movies, exhibitions and a special lecture on the current situation in China by William Hinton. The lecture will be

given on Friday, Jan. 21 at 8 p.m. at 252 Bloor St. W.

Details about the activities planned for China Week can be found on posters or from the International Student Centre.

Meanwhile, plans for the international festival to be held in mid-March are going forward. The festival is being discussed at the ISC, 33 St. George St., on Thursday, Jan. 20 at 7 p.m. Anyone interested is invited to attend the meeting.

The Canadian government plans to issue a "green paper" on copyright in March and to introduce legislation in 1978.

In 1977 the University will open its doors to the communities it serves. — President John Evans announcing Sesquicentennial celebrations.

The *Impact* series is one of the ways these doors will be opened. Areas of study at the University and their contributions to the quality of life will be described. Speakers will discourse upon participatory

democracy, Arctic environment, literature, university research, art and architecture, and music.

"Problems of Participatory Democracy" is the first area to be examined. Speakers are Professor C.B. Macpherson and David Lewis, Q.C., visiting fellow at the Institute of Canadian Studies, Carleton University and former national leader of the NDP. Chairman for the evening is Robert Rae, law student and special lecturer in industrial relations at Management Studies. While an undergraduate, he was a member of the Commission on University Government; as a Rhodes scholar he studied politics at Oxford.

Participatory democracy, that fashionable term, will be examined by Prof. Macpherson from a perspective of over 40 years' involvement in political science. He will analyse the present system to try and see why and where it is unparticipatory and will consider future models. Mr. Lewis will examine the problem drawing on his long experience as a practising politician.

New course teaches fine art of tutoring

by Mary Henkelman

"Theory of Tutoring", a course offered this year by New College, aims to develop student tutoring skills. Open to 4th year students already engaged in tutorial activities, the course combines theoretical study of small group teaching with practical experience.

Listed under New College Independent Studies, 490Y, the course was organized by Andrew Baines, Principal of New College, Roger Hansell of the Zoology Department, and Murray Shukyn, New College. Since the emphasis is not on content mastery but rather on the dynamics of teaching small groups, the course does not duplicate instruction which departments may already give their tutors.

Hansell had felt for some time that university graduates, though highly informed, were not necessarily able to communicate their knowledge, and wanted to see tutoring incorporated into the curriculum as an important means to learning. Last year he approached the New College Curriculum Committee which agreed to set up a pilot program.

Six students are currently enrolled in the course, three of whom are tutors for Biology 110. One student, a graduate teaching assistant in History, finds the course worthwhile even at an undergraduate level. Another does his practical work outside the University, for the Toronto Board of Education's alternative high school project, SEED.

Students are enthusiastic about the course, finding it makes them more sensitive to the needs of their classes and to their own behaviour as tutors. They also see themselves as instrumental in helping freshmen adjust. The course gives tutors a unique opportunity to share problems and gain insights across discipline lines.

Besides the regular instructors, Hansell and Shukyn, resource persons, Bob Logan of the Physics Department and Richard Tiberias of Studies in Medical Education, have also conducted sessions on small groups.

The organizers hope that the Faculty of Arts and Science will approve "Theory of Tutoring" as a regular course next year. Although undergraduate tutor positions are decreasing, there are still a large number in Biology and Mathe-

matics, and, it is hoped, there will be more in future, even if on a volunteer basis. The organizers

would also like to see a second course organized at the graduate level.

Sesqui Service Awards

Purpose

An important feature of the Sesquicentennial Celebrations will be the public recognition of members of staff who have given distinguished and lengthy service to the University.

Eligibility

All living staff members, including those on University pensions, are eligible for consideration. Priority in the selection of recipients will be given to those with distinguished long service. It is likely that something over twenty-five years' service would be essential. 'Distinguished' means of an unusually high standard of performance.

No aspect of University employment is excluded. The service may have been rendered through teaching and research in the classroom or laboratory, working on the grounds, counselling students, cataloguing books in the library, compiling financial records, maintaining buildings, assisting in laboratories, serving meals in a student residence, typing and filing, or any other category of service.

Nomination Procedures

Individuals may not apply. Candidates should be nominated by their peers — colleagues who are or have been employed by the University. The responsibility for initiating nominations is intended to rest with individual staff members, not with heads of divisions.

Each nomination requires ten signatures and should include up to 300 words of information about the length and nature of the service to the University. Nomination forms may be obtained from the information desk in the foyer of Simcoe Hall and from the Offices of the Registrars, Scarborough and Erindale Colleges.

Closing Date

Nomination forms must be returned by January 31, 1977 to the Office of the President, Simcoe Hall.

Announcement of Awards

March, 1977

Award

A Certificate of Award will be presented at a special ceremony following the public announcement of the Honour Award recipients.

Selection Committee

The Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Council, the Chancellor of the University, the Chairman of the Governing Council, the President of the Faculty Association, the President of the Staff Association and the President of the University.

Authority for any interpretation of the terms of the awards rests with the Selection Committee.



UNIVERSITY
of TORONTO

Bulletin

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1977 Governing Council Election Guidelines

The following are excerpts from **Election Guidelines 1977**, a document setting out the procedures for the elections to the Governing Council. Copies of the complete Guidelines are available from the Governing Council Secretariat, telephone 978-6576, where any additional enquiries may also be directed.

The election shall be by mailed ballot, and information regarding balloting procedures will be published at a later date.

Prospective candidates are urged to obtain nomination forms and copies of the complete regulations as soon as possible.

Authority for the conduct of the election

The election is conducted by the Governing Council under the authority of the *University of Toronto Act*, 1971.

Description of constituencies in which elections are required

Teaching Staff Constituencies:

"Teaching Staff" means the employees of the University, University College, the constituent colleges and the federated universities who hold the academic rank of professor, associate professor, assistant professor, full-time lecturer or part-time lecturer unless such part-time lecturer is registered as a student. ("Lecturer" includes associates and clinical teachers in the Faculty of Medicine, and associates in the Faculty of Dentistry. The categories of tutor and senior tutor are considered equivalent to that of lecturer for purposes of Governing Council elections only.)

In all cases a teaching staff member's constituency will be determined on the basis of his major teaching appointment to a faculty, college or school. Only in the case of a teaching staff member without a teaching appointment to a faculty, college or school, will his constituency be determined by another appointment. Teaching staff who hold a concurrent non-academic or academic non-teaching appointment will vote in the appropriate teaching staff constituency.

Constituency 1A — 1 seat — for which an election is required

All teaching staff members who hold their major appointments in the federated universities.

W.B. Dunphy — term expires June 30, 1977

Constituency 1E — 1 seat — for which an election is required

All teaching staff members in the Faculty of Arts and Science who hold their major appointments in the

Departments of Astronomy, Chemistry, Computer Science, Geology, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology (excluding those who hold their major appointments at Scarborough or Erindale Colleges).

M.W. Lister — term expires June 30, 1977

Constituency II — 1 seat — for which an election is required

All teaching staff members in the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

R.W. Missen — term expires June 30, 1977

Constituency III — 1 seat — for which an election is required (One seat only to be elected)

All teaching staff members in the Faculty of Medicine.

J.W. Meakin — term expires June 30, 1979

M.W. Thompson — term expires June 30, 1977

Graduate Student Constituencies:

"Graduate Student" means all students registered in the School of Graduate Studies.

Constituency I — 1 seat — for which an election is required

All students in Division I (Humanities) of the School of Graduate Studies; Division II (Social Sciences) of the School of Graduate Studies, with the exception of the Graduate Department of Educational Theory.

P.M. Jensen — term expires June 30, 1977

Constituency II — 1 seat — for which an election is required

All students in the Graduate Department of Educational Theory; Division III (Physical Sciences) of the School of Graduate Studies; Division IV (Life Sciences) of the School of Graduate Studies.

D. Vaskevitch — term expires June 30, 1977

Full-Time Undergraduate Student Constituencies:

"Full-Time Undergraduate Student" means all students registered at the University in a program of full-time study who are not registered in the School of Graduate Studies. For electoral purposes, all students in Arts and Science, on all campuses, including those at Scarborough College, will be considered full-time if enrolled in four or more courses.

Constituency I — 2 seats — for which an election is required

All students registered in the Faculty of Arts and Science including Erindale College and students at Scarborough College.

J.M. Burnes and R.N.D. Gardner — terms expire June 30, 1977

Constituency II — 2 seats — for which an election is required

All students registered in the Faculty of Dentistry, Faculty of Food Science, Faculty of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy, School of Physical and Health Education, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, School of Architecture, Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Music, Faculty of Management Studies and the Faculty of Social Work (with the proviso that both members elected in Constituency II not be registered in the same faculty or school, and that in the event that a member elected while registered in one faculty or school later registers in the faculty or school in which the other elected member is registered, the transferring member shall resign his seat).

J. Floras and M.E. Treacy — terms expire June 30, 1977

Part-Time Undergraduate Student Constituency:

"Part-Time Undergraduate Student" means all students registered at the University in a program of part-time study who are not registered in the School of Graduate Studies. All students in Arts and Science, on all campuses, including those at Scarborough College, will be considered part-time if enrolled in fewer than four courses.

Constituency I — 2 seats — for which an election is required

All part-time undergraduate students.

J. Gentry and F. Salazar — terms expire June 30, 1977.

Administrative Staff Constituency:

"Administrative Staff" means the employees of the University, University College, the constituent colleges and the federated universities who are not members of the teaching staff thereof.

Constituency I — 2 seats — for which an election is required (One seat only to be elected)

All administrative staff members.

K.R. Bowler — term expires June 30, 1977
G.H. Bishop — term expires June 30, 1979

TERMS OF OFFICE

Administrative staff	— three years
Students	— one year
Teaching staff	— three years

Nomination regulations and procedures

NOMINATIONS

i) Nomination period and deadline

Nomination forms will be available at the Governing Council Secretariat, Room 106, Simcoe Hall, and at registrars' offices at Scarborough College and Erindale College. Nominations for four teaching staff, one administrative staff, and eight student seats will open on Monday, Jan. 17 at 9 a.m. and remain open until Friday, Jan. 28 at 12 noon. Nomination papers must be filed at the Governing Council Secretariat and nominations received elsewhere or after that time will be invalid.

ii) Errors or irregularities in nominations

THE ONUS IS ON THE PERSON NOMINATED FOR ELECTION TO FILE A BONA FIDE NOMINATION PAPER. Errors or irregularities in these papers constitute grounds for rejection of the nomination. Such errors or irregularities may be corrected prior to the close of nominations or during the time allotted in the correction period. The Governing Council Secretariat will attempt to notify candidates of the existence of any errors during this period, but it is not bound to do so. Candidates are advised to complete and submit their nomination forms early in the nomination period.

iii) Eligibility of nominators

All nominators must be members of the same constituency as the nominee. A nominator may not nominate more candidates for election than

there are seats vacant in his constituency.

iv) Nomination signatures

Nominations for teaching staff seats must contain the signatures of 10 nominators, each indicating their *printed full name and department*.

Nominations for graduate student seats must contain the signatures of 15 nominators, each indicating their *printed full name and student number*.

Nominations for full-time undergraduate student seats must contain the signatures of 50 nominators, each indicating their *printed full name and student number*.

Nominations for part-time undergraduate student seats must contain the signatures of 15 nominators, each indicating their *printed full name and student number*.

Nominations for administrative staff seats must contain the signatures of 20 nominators, each indicating their *printed full name and department or office*.

v) Citizenship

Any person nominated as a candidate must be a Canadian citizen at the time of nomination if his candidacy is to be acceptable. Documentary evidence of Canadian citizenship must be presented with each nomination form for examination in the Governing Council Secretariat.

REGULATIONS

i) Irregularities

An irregularity which does not or is not reasonably likely to affect the outcome of the election shall not invalidate the election.

ii) Resignation for ineligibility

A successful candidate must resign his seat at any time he ceases to meet the eligibility requirements for that seat.

Powers and duties of the Council

a) The University of Toronto Act

The *University of Toronto Act*, 1971 vests in the Governing Council the government, management and control of the University and of University College, and property, revenues, business and affairs thereof, and the powers and duties of the former Board of Governors and Senate of the University.

b) Committees

In view of the size and complexity of the University and the extensive duties of the Governing Council, the Council has delegated many of its review powers to working committees. In addition to an Executive Committee, the Council has established an Academic Affairs Committee, a Business Affairs Committee, an External Affairs Committee, an Internal Affairs Committee and a Planning and Resources Committee. Members of Council normally sit on at least one of these committees.

In Czechoslovakia, you can only keep one of Joseph Škvorecký's

by Sheila Robinson Fallis

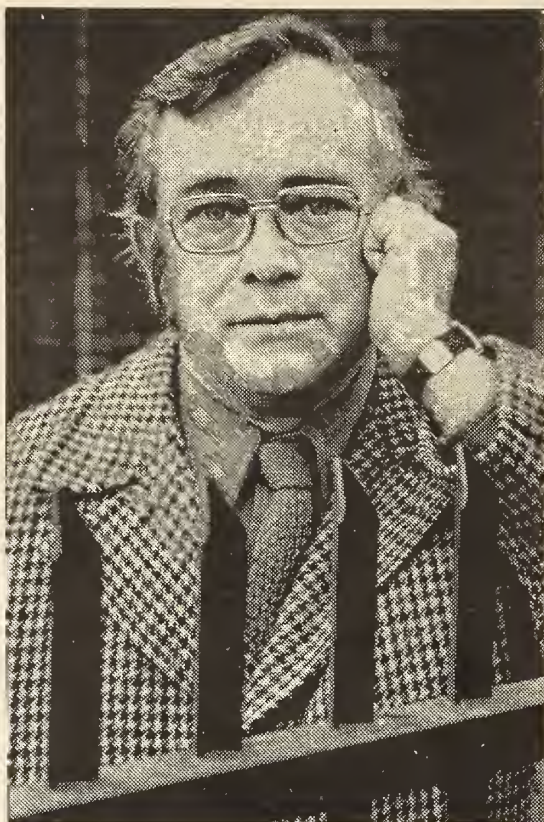
The round face and cheery demeanour of this diminutive man suggest that he's never had to suffer anything worse than a mosquito bite, but Josef Škvorecký, Czech author, editor and U of T English professor, has survived the Nazis, the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968 and, almost as painful for an artist, the frustrations of having his books banned by one repressive regime after another. When Škvorecký could no longer carry on the battle for civil liberties, especially for freedom of expression, in his own country, he fled to Canada, and from here struggles to help Czechoslovakian dissident literature survive.

In North America we take our freedoms so much for granted that we are shocked and even a little sceptical to hear that Czechoslovakian informers in Toronto are gathering information on Czech émigrés. But Škvorecký is convinced that they are and that one of their main targets is Sixty-Eight Publishers, the Czech and Slovak languages publishing company that he and his wife, Zdena, founded shortly after they immigrated here in 1969.

Canadians, he says, are naive about what goes on in the iron curtain countries — and even in their own. Three years ago a good friend left Toronto and went back to Czechoslovakia. Only then did Škvorecký realize his "friend" was an informer. It boggles the mind of an ingenuous Canadian. But Škvorecký is matter-of-fact: "If you have lived under a dictatorship you get used to the idea."

Leaving one's country is rarely easy. For Škvorecký, the decision was complicated by his being one of Czechoslovakia's most popular writers. His novel, *The Cowards*, written in 1948, recounts the experiences of a young civilian during several days in May 1945 when the Russian forces caught up with the disintegrating Nazi army in a small Czech town. Finally published in the exhilarating post-Stalin era, ten years after it was completed, *The Cowards* is considered by many to be one of the most important works of modern Czech fiction. Nevertheless, when it appeared, some Prague critics charged that it was insulting to the Red Army, and, since shortly after the Russian invasion, it has been banned, along with the rest of the author's works.

The Cowards was the first of Škvorecký's novels to be published. He was 34 by then and had written others, and good ones too, which have subsequently been published in many languages. For that time and place,



Prof. Joseph Škvorecký

though, they were politically inexpedient, and during many of the years that he went unpublished, Škvorecký earned his living by translating American novels. It's not a period whose frustrations he remembers with enthusiasm. "You can only write for so long for your desk drawer," he says.

His first job after emigrating was a six-week guest lectureship at U of T's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. He then taught briefly at Stanford, in California, before returning to Toronto and the English Department at Erindale College. In 1971-72 he was writer-in-residence at the University.

Since coming to Canada his literary output has blossomed. He is grateful to U of T for giving him the

opportunity to continue writing, his first love, while he teaches English and film here. In addition he contributes to Czechoslovakia's cultural struggles through active participation in expatriate cultural endeavours and through his monthly Voice of America broadcast.

When they had settled in Toronto, his wife got the idea of starting a publishing company to help Czech literature survive the repression at home. "If a book is not printed, there is always the danger it may disappear," says Škvorecký. "And after '68 nothing was being published in Czechoslovakia except socialist-realist novels. That is all formula writing like the American cowboy novel, and the people who read it recognize this."

Sixty-Eight Publishers has put out over 40 original titles, published for the Czech community at home and abroad. Recently, several writers still living in Czechoslovakia have found the courage to smuggle their manuscripts to Toronto for publication, though, for obvious reasons, Škvorecký is hesitant to discuss particulars when the conversation turns to the hows and wheres.

Most of the books that are pirated out are already known in Czechoslovakia, especially to the authorities. They have been passed from hand-to-hand through Edition Padlock, the surreptitious and ingenious method by which "unacceptable" literature gets distributed.

When a writer has produced a work that he knows full well will never see a printing press, he may decide to distribute it by taking advantage of a legal loophole that says it isn't illegal to write anything for yourself or for a friend, even if the subject matter is considered subversive. So the manuscript is passed to a friend, who then makes another copy and passes it to someone else. It is a tortuous way to distribute literature, but the *samizdat* (self-publishing) method, however slow, does enable non-conforming authors to be read.

Škvorecký points out that if the authorities really wanted to persecute these writers they would ignore the legal niceties and do as they liked, except for one restraining factor. "Under détente, it is becoming more difficult for them to harass a writer, because there is an explosion in the West every time a known author is arrested. So the government leaves them alone more than they used to."

However, the readers of *samizdat* literature don't always get off so lightly.

"I know that one woman who read my novel, *The*

Electronic journal readers let their fingers do the walking

by Jake Koekabakker

When Dr. John Senders, professor of industrial engineering, arrives for work in the morning, he dials a number on the telephone, places the receiver on a special cradle connected to a computer terminal, sits down in front of the keyboard and starts typing. Cryptic words and codes appear on the screen, and eventually the phrase: "2 MESSAGES WAITING." Senders hits a few more keys, and lines of text begin to form.

"You might say this is a letter to the editor," says Prof. Senders. "What you're seeing is the progenitor of the electronic

scientific journal. Once it has been built up, it will perform all the functions of a bound periodical. Meanwhile, we're using the system to discuss the process of implementation."

Recently Senders became a participant in the Electronic Information Exchange System — EIES — a computerized conferencing and communications system that, he maintains, is a forerunner of what will soon be part of every scientist's daily routine.

"The scientist's current means of communication are rapidly becoming hopelessly obsolete," he says. "Paper and

mail service are getting more and more expensive, and the time it takes information to get from A to B and back is too long for any kind of meaningful exchange. Further, the amount of information to go around is doubling every 10 years. Soon, the present system is going to burst at the seams," he says, "and when it does, only computer systems will be able to handle the information."

Prof. Senders is one of about 20 members of EIES, and, so far, is the only Canadian.

He and a number of other scientists, primarily in the U.S., have been preaching about electronic systems for handling scientific and technical information for years, and now are beginning to practise what they preach.

At present, using their own terminals (most current typewriter-keyboard terminals with a screen or a printer will do), EIES members submit contributions to the (human) editor of their "bulletin", who reviews them before making them available for general consumption.

It's also possible to use the computer as a "notebook" for information not intended for other eyes, and to store a message in such a way that only certain specified participants can gain access to it. More typically, of course, information is made generally available.

Senders notes that you don't have to know anything about computers to use the system. "You can learn to use it in a very short time," he says. "If you make mistakes, it doesn't much matter — the system is 'forgiving'. And, as you get better at it, you quickly learn how to use its special, more advanced features. In fact," he says, "I've been training myself to be a 'touch computer conferencer.' It's simply a matter of skill. Once it becomes second nature — when you can type the codes and respond to the system without having to think about it — you can start to converse and do all sorts of tricks."

A system such as this one, he says, will revolutionize the way scientific information gets around. He points out that in

most specialized fields only a few people who know each other really know what is going on. An outsider has very little opportunity to get at the relevant information.

"There is no desire to be secretive. It's just that people tend to want to keep things informal," he says.

"But with computer conferencing, anyone will be able to eavesdrop on any conversation that is in the system's 'public space'."

"This would make the so-called 'invisible colleges' more open and accessible."

"The computer would also keep track of who said what, and when. This would mean that original ideas get 'tagged' from the start — to the credit of the originator."

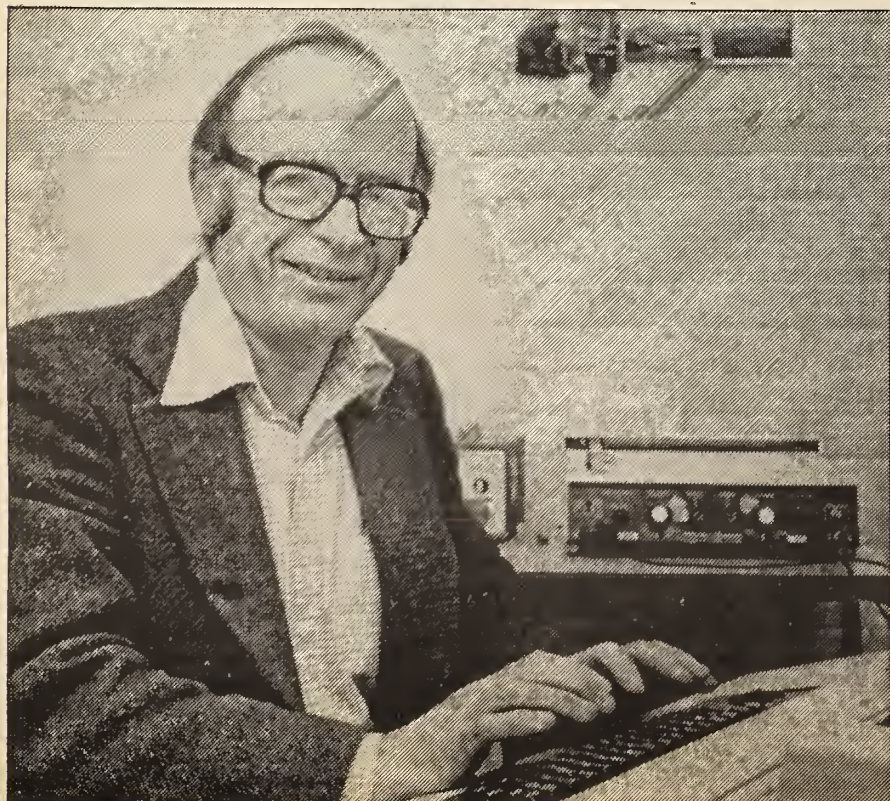
Most important, Prof. Senders feels, is the fact that computerized conferencing — and the electronic journal, once it becomes a reality — will speed up the scientific dialogue. He instances his article, "The Scientific Journal of the Future", published recently in *The American Sociologist*. It provoked a commentary in the same journal to which he feels obliged to respond. The whole process, which will have taken three issues of the journal to accomplish, could be managed electronically in a matter of days.

For that reason and many others, the electronic journal is just around the corner, Senders insists. "Whereas, on a small scale, computerized 'literature' will be economical only after 1995, on a large scale, it became economical this past year," he says.

If that's the case, what are we waiting for?

"What's needed is for somebody to make the large investment that's required," Senders says. "Somebody has to take the plunge. Also, it's a matter of attitude — people's acceptance of innovation. Remember the first ten years of the telephone. The use of computerized information storage, search and retrieval is only now entering a comparable stage."

Prof. John Senders



books for two days

Miracle Game, (published in Canada and smuggled into Czechoslovakia), enjoyed it so much she loaned it to a friend with whom she worked," Škvorecký recounts. "She and her friend talked about the book, and eventually everyone in the office had read it and was talking about it. An informer reported the group to the police and the woman who first read the book was fired. She and her whole family had their passports revoked for five years." He shrugs. "I don't think they'll put you in jail these days, but the consequences are still very grave."

Škvorecký hears from friends that his own books are very much in demand, in spite of the dangers. Only several hundred copies of each can be smuggled in, and there are often long waiting lists for each. Anyone who is loaned a book is only allowed to keep it for two days, whereupon it must be passed along to the next person.

Who reads dissident literature, given the problems they are likely to encounter if they're caught? The author says it's mostly the intelligentsia, the white collar workers, the technicians, the teachers and the professionals. He ardently believes that educated people need the stimulation that free art and literature can provide.

Because Škvorecký isn't optimistic about living to see artistic freedoms introduced in either Czechoslovakia or any of the other Russian "colonies", (as he calls them), he and his wife will continue to write and publish for the expatriates and for the daring insiders. They will publish as long as there is an audience, though the children of the émigrés are unlikely to care for Czechoslovakia and its culture as their parents do. And what will happen to Sixty-Eight Publishers when the second generation turns away?

"I know the work we are doing will come to an end," he said. "But until then..."

Environment and man are villains in cancer, says U of T pathologist

by Robbie Salter

During 1977, some 70,000 Canadians will learn they have a form of cancer. More sensitive tests, earlier diagnosis, and greater longevity all accentuate the prevalence of the disease in today's society.

Popular articles even suggest it may be possible to have a "cancer personality". But Dr. Emmanuel Farber, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pathology, and recently returned from a conference in Japan, thinks not. "You don't carry your cancer pattern with you," he says. "You acquire it where you live and it can change when you move to another country."

"In Japan, where the diet is rich in rice and salty foods, cancer of the stomach is the commonest type of malignancy. But when the Japanese emigrate to the United States, they tend to develop cancer of the colon, the second commonest malignancy in North America. Cancer seems to be influenced more by environment than by the genetic code."

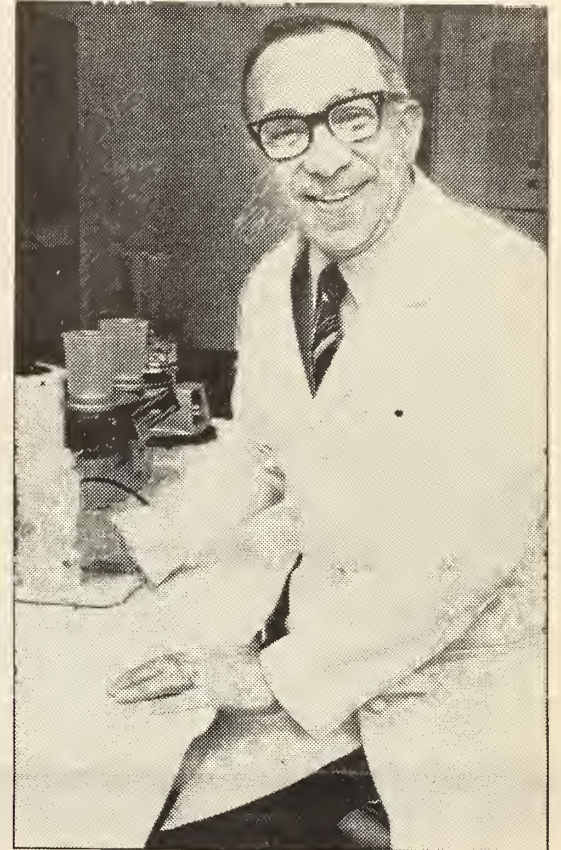
Scientists are discovering that the cancer mystery is not a set piece with one villain, but many. Dr. Farber suggests that foods and chemicals often seem to interact to produce cancer.

Dr. Dennis Burkitt, a British scientist, believes that an abundance of fibre in the diet facilitates a "rapid transit" time through the gastrointestinal tract and allows carcinogenic materials less time to affect the sensitive lining of the colon. Burkitt has found rural Africans whose diet is high in fibre to be remarkably free of colon cancer. Yet in Argentina, where the diet is high in both fibre and fats, colon cancer is common,

suggesting an interplay between environmental factors.

Elsewhere, another villain is man, who, in order to inhibit the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*, the cause of potentially fatal food poisoning, has treated many foods, especially meats, with nitrates. "It's now clear," says Dr. Farber, "that the body can use nitrates such as those sometimes found in bacon to form carcinogenic nitrosamines."

Nor is man the only agent adding carcinogens to the environment. Many plants and fungi contain potent chemicals. An edible Japanese bracken is known to cause cancer of the bladder. Several teas and the edible parts of the cycad palm tree are carcinogenic. In Africa carcinogenic aflatoxins abound in poorly stored grains and in peanuts.



Dr. Emmanuel Farber

Two new members in Dr. Farber's department, Drs. Franco Bresciani and Vincenzo Sica, both from the University of Naples, are studying how and why cells proliferate in cancer. They are also observing how hormones enter the cell, bind to the receptor (that portion of the cell which interacts with a hormone), travel to various other parts of the cell, and enter the nucleus to unite with the DNA.

Their research is important in relation to hormone therapy in cancer of the breast and uterus. "Some patients respond well to hormone therapy and others don't, depending on the nature of their receptors," Farber explains. But Bresciani and Sica are developing new assays to determine the appropriate hormone or therapy. These studies, and others being conducted in the department, are supported by grants from the Connaught Research Foundation.

Dr. Farber's own research examines the theory that a carcinogen — either viral or chemical — may alter cells until they become cancer-prone. He has developed a method that demonstrates that cells exposed to cancer-causing chemicals are toughened up, grow faster, and become more inured against further exposure than other cells, though such cells may also be more prone to develop cancer.

"The same method," he explains, "may one day be useful in distinguishing the chemicals that initiate cancer on their own from those that must interact with other agents to do so." It may also lead to a blood test to identify people at risk for cancer: cigarette smokers, for example, and women whose genetic profile might predispose them to cancer of the breast.

"Not all smokers develop cancer," Farber concedes, "but since the majority of lung cancer patients have been heavy smokers, a test to determine those most at risk would be an additional deterrent for the existing educational programs."

"One day," he says, "we may be able to add something to the diet to influence enzymal production and counter the effects of environmental carcinogens. And since altered cells may wait months or even years before developing into recognizable tumours, we also hope to develop a screening tool for studying the early stages of cancer."

Dr. Farber is optimistic about the possibilities of finding new and effective methods of mastering cancer. But he is concerned about the effect of recent Medical Research Council policies on research. "Without funds for new research, there's a serious chance of our becoming increasingly restricted," he says, "especially in our ability to attract young, vigorous minds."

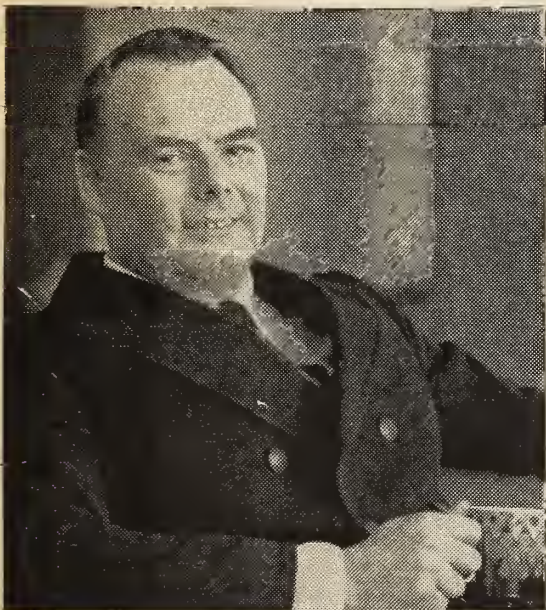
Research in librarianship gets boost

by Linda Wright

Librarianship is flexing its muscles at U of T.

Dr. John Wilkinson, Director of one of the University's newest research institutes, the Centre for Research in Librarianship, says "In the Centre's first year of operation, we've moved from nowhere to a place among the top third of funded professional research units at U of T." Not bad for a facility which didn't exist before November, 1975.

But what is librarianship, and why should librarians be interested in research? "Let me give you a history lesson," says Wilkinson, a full time professor in the Faculty of Library Science.



Dr. John Wilkinson

"The library profession, like many others, has been undergoing dramatic changes in recent years. Scientific and technological developments have made a great impact upon our profession — specifically the computer and information processing technology. New concepts of information science relating to the organization, identification, storage, processing and retrieval of recorded knowledge are changing the theoretical framework of library science. In addition, the information needs of library users are growing in complexity. All of these forces are influencing and modifying the traditional field of librarianship."

"If you want a definition of librarianship, I would say it is the relationship between information resources and potential users — anything from the local librarian pushing a book across the counter at you to extremely sophisticated information retrieval. However, our profession has always been sold short. We've had an unfortunate heritage to overcome — the only professionals with a comparably low status I can think of are elementary school teachers. In addition the

absence of a research base has made it impossible for us to meet the demands that are being made upon our profession.

"The next decade or so will make or break librarianship. It will either become one of the major professions, or give way to the industrial communications specialists. We're hoping that our research centre will help."

Is the centre presently fulfilling research needs, or was it established in anticipation of future ones?

"Our genesis can be traced to one of the basic principles of economics," says Wilkinson, "supply and demand."

"In 1975, the Canadian Association of Public Libraries decided they wanted a major study done of public libraries' needs. They raised \$15,000 to have the research design award drawn up, but couldn't find a research centre in Canada to undertake it."

"The President of the CAPL at that time talked to Dean Halpenny and they decided that they didn't want this project to go to the States as so many others had done. It was really as a result of that meeting that the Centre was formed, and what better inauguration than a large, visible national project? Within a few months we received our second contract, with the Regina Public Library Board for a study of children's services; and, shortly thereafter, our third, with the Metro Library Board, for the development of a standard catalogue of Canadian materials."

"We're really a business," he emphasizes, "as we accept only funded research contracts. That way, we make few demands upon U of T apart from heat, light and space. In that respect we're quite unusual on campus."

How much money will the three research projects bring in? "If we're successful in our bids," Wilkinson says, "we could have as much as \$800,000 in research funds coming in for the next few years." Will this mean expansion — an increase in staff, a move into larger quarters? "I think not," Wilkinson says. "I'm determined not to make a big capital investment. I think the Centre fits into U of T's philosophy — it came into being in response to an expressed need, and if that need disappears, it should be able to fade easily back into the woodwork."

"Apart from our unique position as the only research centre in Canada, there are several interesting sides to the operation. Researchers work very closely with librarians in the field. In the CAPL project for instance they consulted chief librarians of public libraries across Canada, and on the Canadian catalogue project they involved a faculty member, a retired faculty member and a reference librarian. They seem eager to work with librarians and to involve them in research developments."

From all reports, the profession of librarianship has needed something like the Centre for a long time. The remarkable increase in funded research — from almost nil in 1974-75 to over \$100,000 in 1975-76 — is a sure sign of the health of this enterprise. Whereas it's generally suicide to try and develop a research centre in these times of tightened purse-strings the Centre seems to be flourishing. Obviously, it's meeting a need.

BOOKS

Yeats aficionados will welcome two new works

Yeats and the Occult
Edited by George Mills Harper.
Macmillan of Canada.
Symbolism and Some Implications
of the Symbolic Approach:
W.B. Yeats During the Eighteen-
Nineties
Robert O'Driscoll
Dolmen Press, Dublin

Speak of the occult nowadays and there is as much a possibility that you will be greeted with enthusiasm and interest as there is that you will be met with a cynical gaze. Packaged sets of tarot cards and big, illustrated paperback books on magic and the supernatural are popular, but bear about the same relationship to serious study of the occult as "illustrated classics" comic books do to enduring literary works. Illustrations there are in *Yeats and the Occult*, even a "spirit-photograph" of the poet with his "daimon" floating above his head, but they are found amidst many earnest, studious and learned studies of this fascinating topic, most of which help illuminate the complex work of the Irish poet. For the Yeats specialist, these articles also go some way towards answering Harold Bloom who, in his criticism of Yeats, used "Gnostic" in a pejorative sense.

The contributions to this volume of essays edited by George Mills Harper and published by Macmillan of Canada come from Great Britain and North America and show little direct evidence of what one of the contributors, Kathleen Raine, calls "the materialist premises of Anglo-American academic culture", yet the several

apologies for writing on the topic of the occult reveal a self-consciousness about this special interest. Not many of the critics here are as forthright as Miss Raine in claiming that "Yeats's thought was the leading thought of his time". Whether or not one agrees is apt to depend on what one thinks of Yeats's kindred spirit, Carl Jung. James Olney skilfully examines the similarities in thought between the two and traces their roots in Plato. Kathleen Raine briefly compares Yeats and T.S. Eliot in her article on Yeats's belief in the soul. These pages probably offer reassurance to the reader who has doubts about Yeats's thought and his associations with many people who may have been naive, charlatans, unhinged or bright, but eccentric. Through these pages stalk the kilted MacGregor Mathers ("When I am dressed like this I feel like a walking flame"), and the "Great Beast", Aleister Crowley — feeling, one supposes, beastly — and others of less note. It is obvious that Yeats by and large kept his head when, all about, others were losing theirs.

Many of the articles here are addressed to an understanding of the intellectual background of Yeats, but a few deal with specific literary texts. William O'Donnell's article on the tension between Yeats as Adept and Artist in his early prose and poetry gives a sense of *déjà vu* (in its non-occult meaning). Stuart Hirschberg studies "Yeats's ambivalent attraction towards the joint pursuit of both occultism and poetry" in "The Spirit Medium", a self-indulgent and clotted poem which here finds

itself categorized with such superior poems as "The Man Who Dreamed of Faeryland", "All Souls' Night" and "Byzantium". More persuasive by far is Professor Michael Sidnell of Trinity College, U of T, who points out that "in Yeats, vision and belief, more than informing the 'content' of the poetry, determines its structural conventions". Sidnell then goes on to show how "Yeats strove constantly to overcome the limitations of the lyric in the creation of more expansive and inclusive structures" such as the *phantasmagoria* involving Michael Robartes.

If the reader's head is spinning after reading these fifteen articles crammed with the minutiae of detailed research and Yeats's own examination of spirit writing, the antidote lies in Professor Robert O'Driscoll's short book. Its sensitive and sympathetic commentary and explication of the early stories, poems and plays of Yeats would also make an excellent starting point for the undergraduate or new-comer to the work of Yeats. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish in this work between the tone of Yeats's voice and that of the author's, though to the aficionado of the thought of Yeats this may seem not a fault, but, on the contrary, a justifiably eloquent tribute to the poet by a scholar whose industry and enthusiasm has made possible the Yeats Studies Series to which *Yeats and the Occult* is a valuable addition.

David C. Nimmo,
Pre-University English,
Woodsworth College.

Review of undergraduate education begun

The Planning and Priorities Subcommittee has begun a review of undergraduate education at U of T, and at the committee's Dec. 6 meeting, a discussion paper, intended to serve as a basis for examination of the University's undergraduate policy, was introduced. Three major areas were selected for discussion in the paper — *Setting Program Goals, Educational Policies, and Changes in Enrolment and Patterns of Participation* — and a number of questions were posed for each area. The substance of these questions follows:

Setting Program Goals

- Should undergraduate education be regarded as a series of building blocks? If it should be, what would be the components and what objectives would be set for them?
- To what extent are the resources of divisions interchangeable in forms of meeting broad objectives for undergraduate programs?
- How much "general" education should there be in every undergraduate program? Is "general" education synonymous with "liberal" education? Should either "liberal" or "general" education be thought of as essentially an arts and science program or are there aspects of professional education that serve the same purpose?
- Is it the objective of "liberal" or "general" education to produce a student who is broadly informed or one who is capable of critical thought? These are not mutually exclusive objectives, but the approach to either might be rather different. What would be the best approach in either case?
- Can general education and specialized education — either in the arts and sciences or in a professional program — proceed

simultaneously, or do they proceed in tandem, with the general preceding the specialized?

- When should a student be required to make a commitment to a specialization? An early commitment allows a student to move towards his or her specific interests sooner, but also precludes curricular options and limits career choices.

- What would be the effects on divisions of moving this date forward or backward?

- Would a change in selection standards or requirements substantially change program objectives or the means by which they are achieved?

Educational Policies

- Has the orientation of our undergraduate programs shifted more and more to vocational preparation? Should this shift, if it exists, continue?
- How far ahead should we look in setting program goals?
- Should undergraduate education, particularly in its early stages, be more uniform to encompass all undergraduate programs or to permit greater interchange between programs?
- Should admissions requirements — both standards and prerequisites — be more uniform?
- While various forms of accreditation are necessary, should the University nevertheless independently set its own standards for professional competence?
- In designing its undergraduate programs, to what extent should the University lead and form social policy? To what extent should it follow policy without question?
- Can and should the University

fulfil its role as social critic through its undergraduate programs?

- Should the University gear enrolments and programs to immediate manpower needs?
- By what criteria should the goals of the University be distinguished from those of other institutions of higher education?

Changes in Enrolment and Patterns of Participation

- What will be the effects of elevated admissions requirements?
- Assuming a greater interest in part-time education, should programs for part-time study be developed separately from full-time programs, or should part-time study be distinguished only in terms of schedule? Are our undergraduate programs compatible with a continuous or episodic pattern of participation in higher education? If they are not, what changes would have to be undertaken to make them compatible?
- Should undergraduate programs have immediate employability of graduates as a primary goal? What are the purposes of clinical programs? A clinical component might add a new dimension to a program or provide an existing dimension in a new way. Clinical instruction might be a more effective means than exposition of theory in the classroom for achieving the objectives of a program. Are these purposes valid? What others are there?
- Should our policies for the summer session be amended? If so, how?

Discussion of undergraduate policy will continue at subsequent Subcommittee meetings. Three additional policy reviews — graduate education, research and public service — are due to be undertaken soon.

Tribute to Prof. A.D. Allen

This tribute to the late Prof. A.D. Allen, Principal of Scarborough College and former Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, was given by his friend and Chemistry colleague Adrian Brook at a Memorial Service held in Trinity College Chapel on Jan. 3, 1977.

In Act V of Julius Caesar, William Shakespeare wrote "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world — This was a man".

We are gathered here today, each for his own personal reasons, to pay tribute to Bert Allen. I am quite aware of his more formal academic titles — of Dr. Albert Derrick Allen, Professor of Chemistry, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Fellow of Trinity College, former Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, and Principal of Scarborough College — but the only way I can think of him is as Bert Allen, friend and gentleman, who was just as affectionately "Bert" to his wife, Lexa, as he was to his legion of friends — whether they were aged three or 93.

Each of us may recognize a different set of elements or qualities in whose terms we tend to think of Bert — as a man who was gracious, kind, tolerant; a man of great humanity and humility; a man of vision, an eternal optimist; a loving husband, a proud father; an adoring grandfather — these are but some of the elements that make up the man whose life we celebrate today: A life full of vitality, enthusiasm, courage and strength — a man of whom our memories and affections will not pass with the passing of this day.

We are probably all aware of Bert's English homeland, of his distinguished service in the Royal Air Force, after which came his university studies culminating in a Ph.D. in Chemistry at University College, London, followed soon by emigration to Canada — first to industry — and then, fortunately for us, to the University of Toronto.

But this is only the background of the Bert Allen we have been fortunate enough to know and love — the Bert who faced life head on — accepting and meeting challenges and solving problems as his daily meat and drink. The creative Bert, who, utilizing his many talents, pursued his chemical research with dedication and made his mark — receiving international recognition for his discovery of compounds combining metallic elements with molecular nitrogen. There are surely many outstanding chemists and friends abroad who would dearly love to add to ours their tributes to Bert today, if circumstances permitted.

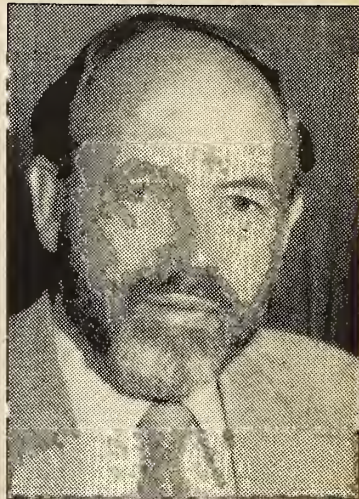
His creativity also extended to his teaching. Each of us finds first year courses difficult enough, but because of his warmth and style, Bert's first year lectures were videotaped, unrehearsed — for which unnumbered students in need of further help will be everlastingly grateful.

But Bert was also the "man on the spot" who accepted the challenge, while Dean of Arts and Science, during an exceedingly turbulent period of University life, of dealing with student antagonism toward the establishment and dissatisfaction with the course programs then existent. His leadership during this period, in responding to, and coping constructively with, the stresses of radical student confrontation may well stand as a unique and unforgettable contribution to the health and vitality of this University — as well as an unequalled memorial to his abilities as an administrator.

But there was also another creative Bert — who rejoiced in household and building challenges — running the gamut from keeping an incredibly elderly and leaky scow of a rowboat sufficiently watertight to cross a small Muskoka lake without sinking —

to building his and Lexa's dream of a house in the right spot in the country — at Coburg. This is not to imply that everything always went smoothly. One Italian tile floor is enough in the lifetime of an enthusiastic amateur — and I well remember Bert, as apprehensive as any undergraduate student before a final examination, awaiting the arrival of the Ontario Hydro official coming to inspect Bert's electrification of his summer cottage — as always, he passed.

It is incredibly difficult to put into words Bert as a friend — and anyone who was Bert's colleague knew he was Bert's friend. How often Bert's distinctive hearty laugh drew one into his happy — even joyous — and good-humoured circle. His warm and welcome greeting, his attentive ear, his optimistic outlook invariably left you feeling better than before you had met him. He completely accepted you for what you were. He was interested in what you were



Professor A.D. Allen

doing — joyful at your successes — and concerned and troubled when you were in despair. You knew if you needed his help, he would be there. But this same Bert, given your interest and half a chance — would respond and enthusiastically share with you the joys or tribulations of his current project.

Because he had a real delight, a trust and confidence in young people, he gained the respect and affection of all the many students who came to know him.

In recalling Bert, I cannot neglect mentioning his genuine humility. As his daughter Debbie so aptly put it at the end of a recent reminiscence about his many engaging qualities, "If Dad had heard all this he'd have said — None of this is really true — but thanks very much."

Bert the creative chemist, the understanding and inspiring administrator and the loyal friend was never happier than in the heart of his family. He was blessed with great personal strengths — but his life was devoted to his wife Lexa, the core of his existence, and to his family. His pride in Lexa's artistic achievements was equalled only by his pride in his children and their accomplishments. Bert was the definition of a loving and patient father who truly enjoyed his children, and who took such delight in his role as grand-dad. And no family could rise to greater heights than Bert's in its total and united courageous response to Bert and to each other these last few weeks, as Bert himself met his illness with his customary grace, dignity and fortitude.

This is but a portion of the Bert Allen whose life we celebrate today, and will continue to celebrate. Essentially he was just himself — a humble, talented, courageous man who met his own high expectations of himself, living his life as if each day counted, thereby leaving an indelible mark on each of us — who will always walk taller for having known him.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world — This was a man,"

Research support from Wintario should be "vast"

Continued from Page 1

This is the distinction between the average cost of supporting a student in the system and the incremental cost. If we have a Faculty of, let's say, Nursing, we have a certain level of expenditure — it might be \$1 million, and there may be 500 students in the Faculty. You could say that the cost per student is \$2000. These figures are hypothetical. But it wouldn't cost \$2000 dollars to add one student. Our incremental cost would be very low, and yet the impact on our income would be very large.

This factor allowed universities in a period of growth to solve their budget problems through growth. You'd add students, you'd cover the incremental expenses with some small fraction of that money, and you'd use the rest of it to spread around in other ways, to solve other problems, of salary increases and so on.

But in the early Seventies the universities sorted themselves into those that were still growing and those that weren't, while the government conceived the concept of a global pot: it decided how much money would be put into higher education, then a formula was used to divide it up, whereby the growth institutions wound up getting more than they required, and the stable institutions fell short.

How might this approach be improved?

One idea that has been talked about is that of enrolment discounting. When the university takes on additional students, the increment in funding would be more closely related to the increment in cost. That would be more realistic as a basis for funding, and at the same time it would remove the extreme incentives for universities to solve financial problems by growth.

In the present year, the Ontario Council of University Affairs has recommended that a step be taken in that direction. It introduced the concept of enrolment averaging. Under the three-year moving average scheme, in order to determine the formula grant the student count of the three preceding years would be used. The impact of this is that the growth in any one year will be counted in the subsequent year as though it were only one-third of the actual level.

So, this is a form of enrolment discounting, though one this University isn't particularly happy with. The universities that grow will in the long run still collect funds in proportion to their growth — they still have an excessive share of the resources.

But it has improved the University's share somewhat, has it not?

That will certainly be true for 1977/78. I don't think we can tell yet what will happen beyond that.

What is the situation with respect to graduate funding?

At the present time, graduate enrolment is frozen — there will be no change in funding for the next two years.

We don't know what the government will put in place when that freeze ends. This University and others have put forward an idea that the most important objective in graduate education is maintenance of the level of quality. There is strong support for a policy that would make it very difficult to introduce a new graduate program, particularly at the doctorate level, except in an area of clear need where there is no existing program. That point of view has been supported by the Ontario Council on University Affairs.

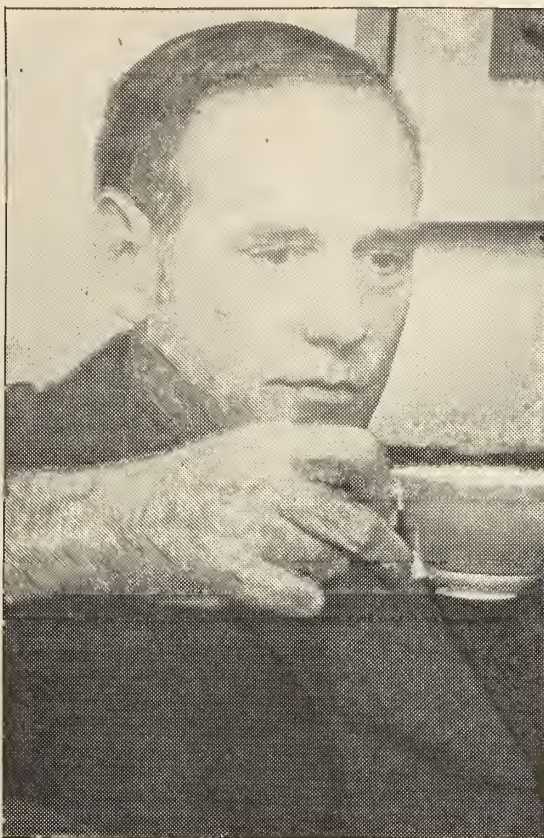
What about the Ontario lottery? Are you concerned about the emergence of this new source of research funding, as I understand some people are?

The announcement during the summer said the revenue from the provincial lottery would be used to support research in health and environmental matters. The revenues are estimated at \$30 million to \$40 million a year. This is a scale of support for research that is really vast. When you take the total amount of federal support, through the three research-funding councils, at \$150 million, you are looking at an increment in funding for one province alone of more than 25 percent of the national total. These would also be funds that would be channelled in rather specific directions.

So the importance of this policy for the universities is hard to overestimate. I think it is possible that it will create problems both for the government and for the University. External funding of such magnitude will have an important steering effect on the balance of resources and effort within the University. And we haven't much guidance yet from the province as to its view of the matter and how the funds might be distributed.

There appear to be many uncertainties. How does this affect the overall planning in the University?

Ideally, for effective planning, one would like to be able to see ahead and make estimates with a high degree of confidence of what the University's income will be for some years ahead. We are not able to make that long-range financial forecast with any degree of confidence at all. This means that our planning must be based on allowances for error in the financial forecast, and that is extremely difficult.



Dr. George Connell

It is also difficult because our planning operates within some rather tight constraints — that is, there is only a limited range of responses that a university can make to changes in external funding.

Does that mean that people can expect certain surprises — in other words, that things are likely not to turn out the way they were expected to?

Well, yes, and I think the most regrettable thing is that the University's quality is a factor. Our academic programs are of such a nature that we have to allocate resources for extended periods. We have tried in the past to adapt to unfavourable changes in our circumstances by simply extracting funds wherever possible from the operating budgets of the University's academic divisions. Inevitably, this leads to a change in the quality of the experience the student has or in the quality of the research work that the staff member is able to do.

That is a real dilemma. How do we cope with it?

Our very first priority in this must be to ensure that the University provides reasonable academic programs of high quality, and to persuade the public and the government of the importance of supporting these programs at the level required. All of us with administrative responsibilities, especially the President, are constantly engaged in efforts to make that point to officers of the government. If that fails — if we continue to find that our funding falls substantially short of expectations, there are a number of possible strategies we can pursue, none of them terribly attractive.

The idea of cutting out whole programs, as opposed to chipping away at everything across the board, is mentioned now and again as one way of freeing funds. Is that a possible strategy?

The idea of eliminating whole programs is one that is constantly brought forward in discussions of this problem. If the University had a guaranteed income that was not tied to any factor of student enrolment, even though the income was declining, it might be possible for us to adapt to those circumstances by making major program changes.

But the enrolment-driven formula places an enormous constraint on the University, for if a particular program is eliminated, the students are eliminated and the income falls very sharply. We might find that in fact we had lowered our income more than our expenditures.

In order to keep the books reasonably balanced, if you eliminate a program, you have to count on attracting students to others to compensate for income loss. Then you may have to add new resources in the other sectors to accommodate the additional students. So that solution may be attractive in very special cases, but it is not one the University can apply in any dramatic way to the solution of financial problems.

Do you think, then, it is mostly a matter of taking a little everywhere, and of accepting the principle that everybody has to share in the suffering?

It may be that a particular strategy is not appropriate across the whole University, but might have some merit on a selective basis. In the case of a program with rather limited student enrolment but with very high costs, elimination of the program certainly should be considered.

In other words, the University is keeping its options open?

Yes. It's simply that University planning in a time of declining resources involves having the academic community examine the alternatives as clearly as possible, in such a way that the long-term implications are understood, and making these very hard choices.

What's happening now? Where do we stand with the overall planning process?

In the past three years, the greatest emphasis has been on development of divisional statements of objectives, and several academic divisions have completed these and had them examined and approved by Governing Council.

In the current year, we are taking a somewhat different direction. We recognized the desirability of having all of the divisions of the University engaged simultaneously in a particularly intensive planning operation. Some choices must be made, and that is easier to do when you can see a reasonably full range of possibilities before you. So we are moving rather quickly towards what we call academic program planning — that is, development by the divisions of ideas about future changes in academic programs.

We now have the objectives in place for some divisions, and for others we hope that they will emerge in the planning process along with program ideas. Within a year's time it will be possible to begin making some of these choices, to set in place new program directions and to provide budget support for them.

SESQUI EVENTS

Friday January 14

The Imperial Palace and pre-War Japanese Politics (Lecture) Prof. David Titus, Wesleyan University. Croft Chapter House. 11 a.m. (East Asian Studies Committee, CIS)

Plant Genetics and the Environment (Second of eight lectures in Lunch & Learn Club series **Genetics and Man**) Rose Marie Rauter, forest geneticist, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Innis College. 12.15 p.m. Admission \$10 for series, \$2 for individual lecture. (Continuing Studies)

Multiquantum and Multiphoton Transitions in Polyatomic Molecules by Thermal Blooming Laser Spectroscopy (Colloquium) Prof. A.C. Albrecht, Cornell University. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Environmental control of the chemistry of lake waters with special reference to England, Sweden and Minnesota (Research seminar) Dr. E. Gorham, University of Minnesota. Room 7, Botany Building. 12 noon (Please note time) (Botany and IES)

"Two-ness" in trade-theory: Costs and benefits (General economics seminar) Prof. Ronald W. Jones, University of Rochester. Coach House conference room, 150 St. George St. 2 p.m. (Policy Analysis and Political Economy)

SATURDAY 15

Evensong Rt. Rev. Lewis Garnsworthy, Bishop of Toronto. Trinity College Chapel. 5 p.m.

Open Invitational Archery Championships. Benson Building. 2 to 9 p.m.

Concerts by members of Trinity College community, including student quintet and madrigal group. Rigby Room, St. Hilda's College. 2 to 4 p.m.

Death at St. Jude's (Play by Allan Ashley) Seeley Hall. Two performances, 8.30 and 10 p.m. (Trinity College Dramatic Society)

Great Expectations with John Mills and Vera Miles. North auditorium, OISE, 252 Bloor St. W. 8 p.m. Tickets \$1. Telephone 978-5076. (Woods-worth College Students' Association Film Festival '76)

Tiergarten featuring B.M.W., trio of student folksingers and dancing. Buttery, Trinity College. 8.30 — 11 p.m.

Casino Night and Dance. Howard Ferguson Hall, Sir Daniel Wilson Residence. 9 p.m. — 1 a.m. Admission \$4, UC faculty and students \$3. (UC Literary and Athletic Society)

SUNDAY 16

Eucharist. Most Rev. R.L. Seaborn, Metropolitan of the Province of Canada in the presence of Her Honour Pauline McGibbon, Lieutenant-Governor. Trinity College Chapel. 11 a.m.

Can anything move faster than light? (Second lecture in special Sesquicentennial series at Science Centre) Prof. Herbert Corben, Physical Sciences, Scarborough College. Main auditorium, Ontario Science Centre. 3 p.m.

Orford String Quartet (First of six concerts in Beethoven series) Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 3 p.m. Series tickets \$30, students and senior citizens \$20. Single tickets \$6, students and senior citizens \$4. Box office 978-3744.

New Chamber Orchestra (Second of five Erindale In-Concert series)

Meeting Place. 3 p.m. Tickets \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Telephone 828-5214.

Mock Trial of John Strachan with William Kilbourn as Strachan. Seeley Hall. 3 p.m. (Trinity College Literary Institute)

TUESDAY 18

Lies in Modern Poetry (Lecture) John Newland, poet-in-residence. Library, Hart House. 8 p.m. (Library Committee)

Which Travels Fastest: Heat, Light or Sound? (Colloquium) Dr. Werner Israel, Institut Henri Poincaré, Paris. David Dunlap Observatory. 4 p.m.

The Great Thaw (Second film in series **Civilization**, Kenneth Clarke) Scarborough College. Two screenings, H-310 at 12 noon and S-128 at 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY 19

The National Myth in Sri Lanka: Buddhism and Power (Lecture) Prof. Donald E. Smith, University of Pennsylvania. 119 New Academic Building, Victoria College. 11 a.m. Questions arising from the lecture will be discussed in a seminar to be held in the Board Room, Trinity College (2nd floor) at 3 p.m. (South Asian Studies, CIS)

The Problem of Genetic Variation (Departmental seminar) Dr. R.C. Lewontin, Harvard University. Room 7, Botany Building. 12 noon (Please note time)

Employee Services Provided through Personnel Department (UTSA Lunch Bag Forum) William Hooper, Manager, Employment Services, Personnel Department. Innis Town Hall. 12 noon to 2 p.m.

THURSDAY 20

South Indian Classical Music (Lecture-demonstration) Prof. John Higgins, York University, assisted by Tricky Sankaren. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2.10 p.m.

University Presidents and the Politicians (First of three special Sesquicentennial Lectures) Dr. Claude Bissell. West Hall, University College. 4.30 p.m.

The Urban Adolescent's Interface with his Environment: Health and Meaningful Survival (Sixth in series of 12 lectures **The Child in the City: Today and Tomorrow**) Dr. Michael Cohen, Montefiore

Hospital and Medical Center and Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 7.30 p.m.

Problems of Participatory Democracy (First in special Sesquicentennial Impact Lecture Series) Prof. C.B. Macpherson and David Lewis; chairman, Robert Rae. Convocation Hall. 8 p.m. (See Briefly page 2.)

The Salvage of the Monuments of Philae (Lecture) Prof. Louis Zabkar, Brandeis University. Lecture room, McLaughlin Planetarium. 8.30 p.m. (Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities)

The Present Collection (First in seminar series on **HH Permanent Collection — Past, Present and Future**) Jeremy Adamson, curator, Canadian historic art, Art Gallery of Ontario. Bickersteth Room, Hart House. 7 p.m. (Art Committee)

Franzpeter Goebels, harpsichord. R-3103 Scarborough College. 12 noon and 1 p.m.

Mary-Lou Fallis, coloratura soprano and **Gary Relyea**, baritone. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$3. Box office 978-3744.

Macbeth, directed by Martin Hunter, designed by Martha Mann. Hart House Theatre. Jan. 20 — 29 at 8.30 p.m. No performance Sunday. Tickets \$3, students \$1.50. Box office 978-8668.

FRIDAY 21

Diagnosis and Treatment of Genetic Diseases before Birth: Current Status and Future Trends (Third of eight lectures in Lunch & Learn Club series **Genetics and Man**) Dr. T.A. Doran, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology. Innis College. 12.15 p.m. Admission \$10 for series, \$2 for individual lecture. (Continuing studies)

Tom Wayman reading his poetry. Council Chamber, Scarborough College. 1 p.m.

The Four Ruffians by Wolf-Ferrari, English translation by Edward Dent; guest director, Leonard Treash; conductor, Victor Feldbrill; guest designer Maxine Graham. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. Jan. 21, 22, 28 and 29 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$4, students and senior citizens \$2. Box office, 978-3744.

RESEARCH NEWS

Visiting Fellowships Federal Laboratories

For an application date of April 1, the federal Department of Environment invites applications for visiting fellowships in government laboratories in 1977-78, with renewal for a second year possible.

The program replaces the post-doctoral fellowship program administered by the National Research Council and is not limited for tenure in Environment Canada laboratories but may be undertaken in laboratories of other federal departments. Holders of the MA degree are now eligible as well as individuals with postdoctoral qualifications. For application forms and details, call 978-2874.

Queen's University Centre for Resource Studies

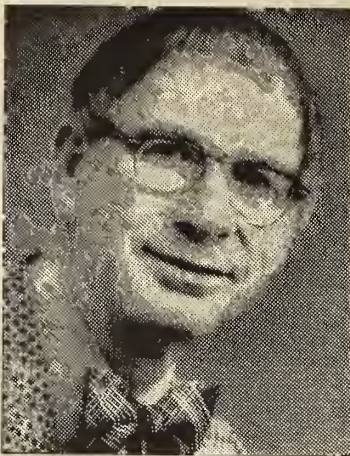
Research proposals for work on

issues related to the role of minerals in the structure and development of the Canadian economy and on the relationship between government action and that economic role are invited immediately by the Centre for Resource Studies at Queen's University. Small grants-in-aid or research contracts may be awarded for individual interdisciplinary and inter-institutional projects in the following disciplines: economics, political sciences, geography, law, earth sciences, environmental sciences, engineering and other applied sciences, other social sciences and business. More detailed information may be obtained from ORA, 978-2163.

Connaught Applications

Connaught research grant applications will be received until 12 noon, Monday, Jan. 17, at ORA.

H.S. Ribner honoured



In July, he was honoured by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics when he was presented with the Aero-Acoustics Award at the third aero-acoustics conference held in Palo Alto. Dr. Ribner was cited for his "theoretical and experimental contributions to the understanding of jet noise". This was the second presentation of the award, which was given to Sir James Lighthill in 1975.

Dr. Ribner has been interested in aero-acoustics since 1953 and he and his students have made several contributions to the field. He describes his current work as "extensions of the Lighthill theory, among many other things, including the acoustics of thunder". He spent 1975-76 on sabbatical leave at the acoustics and noise reduction division of the NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

Professor Herbert S. Ribner, Institute for Aerospace Studies, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Academy of Science. He was inducted at the society's meeting in Quebec City in June.

PH D ORALS

Wednesday, January 12

Roy Bernard Raghunan, Department of Educational Theory, "Locus of Control, Self-Concept, Personal Space and Classroom Participation Among West Indian and Chinese Immigrant Students." Thesis supervisor: Prof. A. Wolfgang. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Monday, January 17

Than Vo-Van, Department of Physics, "Weak Coupling Model (WCM): Applications to Even Zinc and Germanium Isotopes." Thesis supervisor: Prof. S.S.M. Wong. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 3 p.m.

Wednesday, January 19

Rosanna Finkelberg, Department of Medical Biophysics, "Studies on Cells From Patients with Fanconi's Anemia." Thesis supervisor: Prof. L. Siminovitch. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Kayll William Lake, Department of Astronomy, "Primordial Inhomogeneities in Analytically Extended Manifolds." Thesis supervisor: Prof. R. Roeder. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Friday, January 21

Ato Sekyi-Otu, Department of Political Economy, "Frantz Fanon's Critique of the Colonial Experience." Thesis supervisor: Prof. C.B. Macpherson. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Indhu Rajagopal, Department of Political Economy, "Community-Building and Political Development in South India: The Politics of the Non-Brahman Movement, 1919-1932." Thesis supervisor: Prof. S.H.E. Clarkson. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

John Studley, Department of English, "The Novels of Mary Webb: A Reading and Interpretation." Thesis supervisor: Prof. W.J. Keith. Round Room, Massey College, 2 p.m.

JOB OPENINGS

Below is a partial list of job openings at the University. Interested applicants should read the Promotional Opportunity postings on their staff bulletin boards, or telephone the personnel office for further information. The number in brackets following the name of the department in the list indicates the personnel officer responsible. Please call:

(1) Sylvia Holland, 978-6470; (2) Wendy Chin, 978-5468; (3) Manfred Wewers, 978-4834; (4) Ann Sarsfield, 978-2112; (5) Beverley Chennell, 978-7308; (6) W.C. Hooper, 978-8749.

Secretary III (\$9,330—10,970—12,620)

Alumni Affairs (1), Astronomy (1)

Clerk V (\$11,450—13,470—15,490)

Preventive Medicine & Biostatistics (4)

Library Technician VI (\$10,370—14,040)

Science & Medicine (5)

Laboratory Technician II (\$10,370—12,200—14,040)

Pathology (4), Banting & Best Department of Medical Research (4), Neurology (4)

Assistant Cook Weekends (\$5.18 per hr.)

U.C. Food Service (1)

Electronic Technologist (\$12,110—14,240—16,380)

Electrical Engineering (5)

Programmer II (\$12,110—14,250—16,380)

Business Information Systems (3)

Programmer III (\$14,900—17,530—20,160)

Computer Centre (3)

Computer Operator I (\$8,470—9,970—11,460)

Computer Centre (3)

Storekeeper II (\$5.50 per hr.)

Central Services, Medical Sciences Building (4)

Accountant IV (\$13,450—15,820—18,200)

Library Automation Systems (3)

Equal Opportunity Officer (Personnel Officer III) (\$16,530—19,450—22,370)

Personnel (6)

Training Officer (Personnel Officer III) (\$16,530—19,450—22,370)

Personnel (6)